FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO TURKISH PRESIDENT KORUTURK

LD291412Y Tirana ATA in English 1130 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 29 Oct, ATA--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, sent the following message to Fahri S. Koruturk, president of the Republic of Turkey:

On occasion of the national day, the 55th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Turkey, it is a pleasure for me to extend you on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, as well as in my own name, the most cordial greetings and the best wishes for the happiness of the Turkish people and the prosperity of the country.

I express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and our two countries will develop in the future too on the mutual interest.

ALBANIAN UN REPRESENTATIVE SCORES U.S., USSR ON DISARMAMENT

LD281155Y Tirana ATA in English 0944 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

["The PSR of Albania expresses itself with determination against the arming and the armaments race of the imperialist powers: From the speech of the Albanian representative at the first commission of the UN General Assembly"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 28 Oct, ATA--During the debate which is going on at the first commission of the UN General Assembly "on the implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the 10th special session of the General Assembly on disarmament," the floor was also taken by the representative of the PSR of Albania, Abdi Baleta, who said among others:

After the 10th special session, no step has been taken in the field of disarmament. No concrete measure at all has been adopted so far to reduce the arsenals of nuclear or conventional weapons the imperialist powers, particularly the two superpowers the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, possess, or to refrain their armaments race. On the contrary, they have further intensified their war preparations and are constantly increasing their military budgets.

It is common knowledge that the talks between the two imperialist powers, both the SALT or Vienna talks, as well as all the other agreements, they have signed, are utilized by them to conduct their armaments race and to coordinate their efforts in order to preserve their military superiority.

After pointing out that the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists are not only the biggest producers, but also the biggest suppliers and dealers in weapons, the Albanian representative continued: War and aggression are in the nature of the imperialist superpowers and powers and this is the reason that they do not intend to disarm themselves, but on the contrary, are doing their utmost to arm themselves as much as possible. Under these conditions, the democratic and progressive peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples and states of the world should enhance their vigilance, expose the aims and acts of the imperialist powers and oppose with determination their policy of war and aggression. They cannot accept the views that to avoid the danger of the world war and to bar the war preparations they should renounce their struggle for national and social liberation, the struggle for the defense of their freedom and independence and to submit to the policy and blackmail of the imperialist superpowers.

Likewise, the peoples cannot reconcile themselves with the pursuing of the preachings of the warmongering theories, which, while on the one hand, present the outburst of the world war as an inevitable fatality, on the other hand, present the peoples as unable to prevent it, and which require from them to remain with folded arms and paralyzed before the danger of the outburst of the war. The peace-loving and freedom-loving peoples and states stand for a true disarmament.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania expresses itself with determination against the arming and the armament race of the imperialist powers. We support the right of the peoples and states, which are fighting for the preservation of their national independence, to adopt the necessary measures for their defense. We hold that to defend their freedom, integrety and rights, no people and no country must rely on one superpower with the hope of saving from the danger of the other and that they should not require this from one or the other aggressive military bloc or from the alliances created by the imperialist thinking that the danger can be avoided in this way. We are firmly convinced that the road each freedom-loving and peace-loving country should follow is that of relying on the strength of its people, in their will and determination to live free and independent, as well as on the true anti-imperialist solidarity of the peoples.

NEW HOXHA BOOK CRITICIZES KARDELJ WORK ON SOCIALIST SYSTEM

LD291358Y Tirana ATA in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 28 Oct, ATA--The work of Comrade Enver Hoxha "Yugoslav 'Self-Administration'--Capitalist Theory and Practice" which deals with the criticism and exposure of the anti-Marxist and anti-socialist viewpoints expressed by the revisionist E. Kardelj in his book "The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Administration" came off the press. Shortly after, this work will also come off the press in several foreign languages.

ATHEISTIC MUSEUM EXHIBIT TOURING NORTHERN ALBANIA

AU291455Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The atheistic museum in Shkoder is performing extensive scientific atheistic propaganda and thus informing the working masses well on the reactionary nature of religion and its falseness. Following a tour of several months in Puke, Fushe-Arrez, Bajram Curi town, the construction site of the Fierze hydroelectric power station and Lezhe, the museum exhibition was sent to Mirdite District, where the exhibition was visited by thousands of workers, cooperativists, youths, women, students and old people. During September the exhibition was kept open in one of the halls of the cultural house in Reshen town, and over 2,000 people visited the exhibition. During this time six scientific atheistic lectures and talks on religion and the clergy--as collaborators of the fascist occupiers and sworn enemies of the national liberation struggle of our people--religious morality and the role of religion and its dogmas in debasing the personality of the Albanian women, the Vatican--an ally of fascism, imperialism and revisionism and sworn enemy of the Albanian people--and so forth were given. About 1,000 people attended the lectures and talks.

The exhibition also was sent to the agricultural cooperative of Perllat and was displayed in one of the halls of the cultural house of this cooperative. The exhibition will tour other districts of northern Albania and thus will contribute to instilling scientific atheistic convictions and educating the working masses in a patriotic spirit.

ZHIVKOV VISIT TO ETHIOPIA ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For Addis Ababa radio and Sofia BTA coverage of the official visit from October 25-28 of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council Todor Zhivkov, including a report on a joint communique issued on the visit, see the East Africa section of the 30 October Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

Zhivkov Returns

AU291430Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman returned to Bulgaria 1 hour ago. He had paid official visits to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, socialist Ethiopia, and the PDRY.

At Sofia airport Comrade Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Drazha Vulcheva, Kustryu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanosov, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Misho Meshev, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov, and other officials.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM POPE JOHN PAUL II

AU271724Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has received a telegram of gratitude from Pope John Paul II, in connection with the greetings sent by Zhivkov to him. I assure you of my desire to participate in the efforts of the good-willed people for a constant spiritual upsurge of mankind, [word indistinct] understanding among all peoples, the telegram says.

ZHIVKOV SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO SOVIET KOMSOMOL

AU282047Y Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 28 Oct, BTA--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president, has sent a greetings message to the all-union Lenin Komsomol.

The message reads: "The birth of the Lenin Komsomol and of the new type of young man is an event of world historic importance, which is determined above all by the importance of the Soviet Union as the main force in the world revolutionary process, in the struggle of the peoples for peace and progress."

It voices the satisfaction of the Bulgarian Communists, of the entire Bulgarian people, with the fact that the ties and friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet youth, keep enriching and deepening. "We find with satisfaction the close cooperation of the two youth unions in the struggle for consolidating the unity and anti-imperialist solidarity of the world progressive youth as well, against all forms of social, national and racial oppression and discrimination, against the danger of a new world war," the greetings message says.

KUBADINSKI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM GREECE

AU2716547 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council led by Pencho Kubadinski, the national council chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, has returned home from Greece. The delegation has paid a 3-day visit to Greece at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, PASOK; leader Andreas Papandreou.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT STOPS AT SOFIA AIRPORT ENROUTE TO MOSCOW

AU2919407 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] En route to Moscow today Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and the delegation led by him made a short stop at Sofia Airport. The delegation was greeted by Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

SHAUROV-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS 27 OCTOBER

AU2721107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Vasiliy Shaurov, chief of the Cultural Department at the CPSU Central Committee, which had paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, left the country today.

REPORTAGE ON USSR'S DEMICHEV, DELEGATION TO CULTURE DAYS

Attend Sofia Exhibition

AU1713587 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] An exhibition devoted to the 1877-78 Russian-Turkish war opened at the historical museum in Sofia. The exhibition is also devoted to Bulgaria's liberation from Ottoman oppression. Peyo Berbenliev, deputy chairman of the committee on culture, delivered a speech at the opening of the exhibition. Nikolay Mokhov, deputy minister of culture, also spoke at the opening. The opening was attended by Comrades Tsola Dragoycheva, Nacho Papzov and Petr Demichev, USSR minister of culture.

Delegation Visits Blagoevgrad

AU2917207 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The various events of the Soviet culture days in Bulgaria are being greeted with great interest by the people. Today Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, leader of the official USSR delegation for the days of USSR culture, accompanied by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and other officials, visited Blagoevgrad Okrug. The Soviet guest was briefed on the historic past, economic development and cultural upsurge of the okrug.

Petr Demichev and those accompanying him visited and reviewed the Pirin-78 exhibition, dedicated to two great events in Bulgaria's history: The Kresten-Razlog and Ilinden insurrections.

COMAN, ROMANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVE

AU271513Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, a military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense and RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member, arrived in Bulgaria today on an official friendly visit. At Sofia airport, the delegation was welcomed by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of the general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the military department at the BCP Central Committee, deputy ministers of national defense; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. The representative of the commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member-countries was also present.

Defense Ministers Meet

AU272047Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct, AGERPRES--Colonel General Ion Coman, minister of national defence of Romania, who is paying an official visit of friendship to Bulgaria at head of military delegation, had talks in Sofia on October 27 with Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defence. The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere.

Dzhurov Hosts Dinner

AU272111Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, today gave a dinner party in honor of Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member, and to the delegation's members accompanying him.

During the dinner party which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov and Col Gen Coman proposed toasts to the fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of our countries, and to the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' armed forces.

Delegation Visits Pleven

AU291943Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Romanian military delegation led by Col Gen Ion Coman, Socialist Republic of Romania's minister of national defense and RPC Central Committee Political Executive Committee candidate member, today visited Pleven. The delegation is accompanied by Army Gen Dobry Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

The delegation had a friendly meeting with (Tosho Nikolov), first secretary of the BCP city committee. They visited the Georgi Benkovski People's Air Force Higher School.

ATANASOV MEETS WITH ZIMBABWE LEADER NKOMO

FL272109Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2036 GMT 27 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, received today in Sofia, the capital, Joshua Nkomo, president of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. Nkomo and Atanasov studied the situation in the southern cone of Africa and the struggle of the Zimbabwe people in achieving their true national liberation.

SFRY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN SOFIA

AU272049Y Sofia BTA in English 1812 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 27 Oct, BTA--A common desire for further expansion of trade, for seeking specific possibilities for the development of trade relations characterised the Bulgaro-Yugoslav talks held here today. Host and principal partner of the Yugoslav minister of foreign trade, Mr Metod Rotar, who arrived here today, was his Bulgarian counterpart, Mr Khristo Khristov.

In a discussion lasting several hours the representatives of the business circles of the two countries analyzed their joint work so far and looked into the concrete proposals for expanding trade in 1979. After the conclusion of the negotiations, before a BTA correspondent the Yugoslav minister expressed his satisfaction with the results achieved and the decisions taken. He described the meeting as fruitful.

Later, Mr Rotar had a talk also with the minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, who is chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Joint Bulgaro-Yugoslav Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The guest was made familiar with some new Bulgarian proposals, particularly in the sphere of specialization and cooperation between individual factories in the industries of the two countries.

Today Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Yugoslav minister of foreign trade. Questions connected with the further development of trade between the two countries in the period up to and after 1980 were discussed. Mutual desire was expressed for the activation of economic cooperation.

UN DELEGATE SPEAKS TO POLITICAL COMMITTEE SESSION

AU282040Y Sofia BTA in English 1859 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 28 Oct, BTA--Making Bulgaria's statement on the group of questions discussed at the first UN committee on political matters and the matters of security, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the UN, underscored the necessity of healing international detente and taking actual and resolute steps towards disarmament. Pointing at the positive contribution of the socialist countries in this particular field, including the numerous initiatives of the Soviet Union for stopping the arms race and consolidating peace, Mr Aleksandur Yankov noted with concern the fact that "the aspirations of the peoples of the world over for reducing the tension and progress towards disarmament clash with the efforts to revive certain elements of the cold war and to proceed on the road of the enormous increasing of military expenditure, which inevitably leads to a further rise in the arms race."

Expressing Bulgaria's view, Mr Yankov appealed for banning the neutron bomb and other similar mass-destruction weapons, and at the same time he voiced full support and underlined the importance of the "all-embracing programme of measures, proposed by the Soviet Union, with a view to putting an end to any further qualitative and quantitative growth of armaments and armed forces of the states of big military potential".

Mr Yankov stressed: "Together with the other socialist countries the P.R. of Bulgaria entirely supports all efforts in the sphere of disarmament".

BTA REPORTS 1978 PLAN FULFILLMENT; BASIC CROPS NOT FULFILLED

AU2619457 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU

["The National Economy in the Nine Months of 1978"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Oct, BTA--"The industrial output turned out in the past nine months of 1978 is 6 percent higher than it was over the same period last year", reads the announcement of the State Committee on Standardization with the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of Bulgaria's socioeconomic development plan, which was submitted for publication here today.

The amount of utilized capital investments has gone up to 3,500 million leva. The greater part of it has been injected into the development and improvement of the material and technical foundation of material production.

Particularly high are the rates of growth in the manufacture of heavy, transport and farm machinery and of computing and business equipment.

It is said in the announcement that the key ministries have overfulfilled their planned profit by 1.6 per cent. Labour efficiency has risen by 9.7 per cent over the same period of 1977.

In agriculture, due to bad climatic conditions the plan for some of the basic crops has not been fulfilled.

The retail trade has risen by 3.5 per cent as against the first nine months of last year. Over the same period foreign trade has risen by 10.7 per cent.

TRADE UNIONS ADOPT DECLARATION ON DISARMAMENT, NEUTRON BOMB

AU2713127 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council has issued a declaration, which points out that all working people in our country welcome the decisions of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, and join the appeal of the WPC for the organization of a week of actions in support of disarmament. The declaration resolutely supports the practical measures submitted by the eight socialist countries that an international convention on consolidating guarantees of security for non-nuclear states be signed.

We insist upon the convening of an international disarmament conference, the trade union declaration states. The document stresses that the Bulgarian trade unions and all working people in Bulgaria react with great indignation and angry protest against the decision of the U.S. Government to proceed toward the production of the most important components of the neutron bomb.

NOBEL PRIZE TO BEGIN, AS-SADAT CRITICIZED

LD282040Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Not everybody is eligible for the Nobel Peace Prize. After the so-called dissident Sakharov received it for slandering and incriminating the Soviet Union, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin have become its latest winners. Their anti-Sovietism is well known, and it appears meanwhile that this has become a condition for the conferment of the Nobel Prize.

However, Begin and Sadat sport a much longer list of merits. Among his dubious virtues, obviously lacking in other candidates. Begin has not only his terrorist past, as the leader of an Israeli commando which mercilessly murdered Arabs, but also the organization of the recent massacres against peaceful civilians in Lebanon. As-Sadat in his turn has distinguished himself by selling the Arab people with parts of their homeland.

In fact, the choice as to who was to become the winner of the Nobel Price must have been really difficult--he who sold his territory, or he who received it by force? So in the end they both received the award.

If anti-Sovietism, aggression, murdering of defenseless people, and treason are a condition for winning the Nobel Peace Prize there is hope yet for the Rhodesian racist leader Smith, or the Nicaraguan fascist dictator Somoza. Who knows, in the selection committee anything is possible.

COMMENT ON UNESCO DRAFT OF MASS MEDIA DECLARATION

LD291916Y Prague CTK in English 1646 GMT 29 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, 29 Oct, CETEKA--The Czechoslovak delegation appreciates the long and persistent UNESCO effort to consolidate world peace, and in this connection regards as extraordinarily important the deliberations of the general conference on the point concerning UNESCO contribution to the cause of peace and its support for human rights and the elimination of colonialism and racism.

This was stressed by head of the Czechoslovak Government delegation to the 20th UNESCO General Conference, Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Trhlik, at the conference in Paris last night.

He supported on behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation the draft declaration on the main principles of the use of mass information media for the strengthening of peace and international understanding, and in the struggle against wars, racism and apartheid.

Zdenek Trhlik criticized the hypocritical human rights campaign in the Western press, and emphasized the importance of cultural cooperation among nations.

An important UNESCO task is to contribute to the formation of the world public opinion the benefit of halting the arms race and transition to disarmament. An action which could greatly help implement the resolutions of the 19th general conference is the international congress on education to disarmament planned for 1980. And Czechoslovakia suggests the holding of a preparatory session of experts in Czechoslovakia next year.

REPORTAGE ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Husak Opens Rally

LD271442Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1302 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president, to open the ceremonial meeting to marking the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Republic and the 10th anniversary of the constitutional law on the federation, held in the Spanish Hall, Prague Castle--live in Slovak]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades, esteemed guests, dear friends. On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly and the CSSR Government, I sincerely welcome at today's festive rally held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic and the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation, representatives of party, state and social bodies and organizations, members of the diplomatic corps, and all other participants in this rally.

The founding of an independent Czechoslovak state was an important milestone in the life of the people of our fatherland. The 6 decades which passed have been years of dramatic struggles and the source of great lessons for present and future generations. The essence and the very meaning of the history of our nations has been expressed in a struggle for national and social justice and for solutions to the fundamental problems of the lives of the broad masses of the working people of our country. In the last century this struggle has been ever more influenced by the growing power of the working class. The revolutionary ideas of the Great October, which started the development of mankind toward a new historical stage, provided a powerful impulse for this struggle's broad development.

By the creation of the common state of Czechs and Slovaks 60 years ago, a decisive step for their national freedom and state independence was taken. This is why we today remember this important milestone in a dignified manner. The gradual solution of the mutual relations between our two nations found its climax 10 years ago in the adoption of the act on the Czechoslovak Federation, which was based in a consistent manner on Leninist principles of solving national questions.

The establishment of the republic 60 years ago did not bring about the solution to the social problems of the broadest strata of our people. The class that took political power decided in its own favor--the bourgeoisie. Contrary to all legends, myths and illusions concerning the character of the pre Munich state, which the ruling bourgeoisie tried to inculcate into the minds of the working people, the pre Munich republic was a state of exploitation, want, unemployment, strikes and sharp class struggles.

In the interests of our workers, peasants, intelligentsia and other working people, our party, the CPCZ, was founded, shaped and matured. It became the true vanguard of the working class, the proven leading force in the struggle for the rights of the working people, for the defense of an independent Czechoslovakia, in the struggle against the fascist occupiers, for the reestablishment of the Czechoslovak state, for its progressive foreign political orientation, for the aim that in the revived state national and social problems would be more justly solved, and rights and social justice guaranteed for the broadest strata of the working people.

We remember this important anniversary of the history of our nations in the midst of our creative work in our socialist fatherland in realization of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress. We are justifiably filled with pride as a result of the achievements reached in the building and development of socialist society. Only now, in socialist Czechoslovakia, whose independence and liberty are reliably safeguarded by the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, have permanent conditions been created for peaceful work, all-round development and a happy life for the broadest strata of the people and the equality of our nations and nationalities is guaranteed.

Dear comrades, I hereby open today's solemn meeting and ask the chairman of the federal government, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, to deliver the festive address.

Party Leaders Attend Rally

LD272120Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] A gala meeting was held today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic and the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the constitutional act on the Czechoslovak Federation, The meeting was organized by the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the CSSR, the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the Federal Assembly Presidium and the federal government.

On the platform the seats of honor were occupied by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front and federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium; Vasil Vilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Bemo, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Rudolf Rohlicek, Josef Simon and Jindrich Zahradnik; deputy federal premiers; Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council; Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Rastisalv Petera, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Jozef Mjartan, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party; and Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party.

Orders of Day Issued

LD271834Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior, issued the order of the day on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic. In it he stressed that this important historic milestone in the life of both our nations is linked inseparably with the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The order calls on the members of the national security corps, soldiers serving in the troops of the ministry of the interior and civilian employees to respond to the care devoted by our communist party to the security of the country, the defense of the socialist gains and the improvement of the legal code by fulfilling selflessly and with initiative the tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

TALKS HELD WITH TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD272146Y Prague CTK in English 1949 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 27 Oct, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Turkish Deputy Premier Hikmet Cetin, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovak premier stressed Czechoslovakia's interest in intensifying relations with Turkey in the political, economic and cultural spheres. The talks dealt with ways of intensifying economic cooperation and the two leaders agreed on the need to increase cooperation and specialization in production, while stressing the advantage of long-term cooperation for both sides.

TRIBUNA STRESSES NEED TO FIGHT 'ILLS OF BOURGEOIS LIFESTYLE'

AU271455Y Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 18 Oct 78 p 9 AU

[Jiri Celizna article in the column "A Reflection": "Stones"]

[Excerpts] While rightfully considering one's relation to work, which is the most active manifestation of socialist ethics, we do not claim that socialist ethics and the ethics of our society have already become completely identical categories. Although most of our people perform their modest, inconspicuous, everyday work heroically, there are also those who only pretend to be working. The development of the standard of socialist awareness of these people, the number of whom is--objectively--increasingly declining, lags strongly behind the rapid sociopolitical and material changes.

This is why we stress education concerning socialist ethics so much. It is not only a noble and highly humane goal but also the decisive means of bringing about communist ideals. Our socialist society has liquidated the gravest hereditary sins of history--total social inequality ; all forms of exploitation ; political, economic, social, national and cultural oppression and economic crises and the ensuing umemployment and eternal fear of the future. Neither will the other ills of bourgeois life style: avarice, egotism, bourgeois complacency and greed, careerism, bureaucratism, favoritism, bribery, consumerist attitude to society and various forms of parasitism--these "stones" [this term is an allusion to a poem by Czech revolutionary poet S.K. Neumann, in which "stones" stand for "vestiges of capitalism"] with which some individuals are still laden--vanish unless a complex and hard battle is fought against them.

We diagnosed these social ills, nurtured by the thousand-year long rule of social injustice, some 30 years ago--in February 1948. We did so with absolute precision, being aware that we must not only say what we are striving for but also say against what we will, and must, fight by all possible means of politics, economy, culture and ideology. None of us may stand aside in this effort, since the personal participation of each of us in this effort is irreplaceable.

COMBATING CLASS CORRUPTION, SOCIAL IMMORALITY NOTED

AU271523Y Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No. 42, 18 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Frantisek Kudrna article: "Irreconcilably"]

[Excerpts] There are many things we would like to perfect in our society in the near future or change for the benefit of the working citizen. [paragraph continues]

The fulfillment of our bold plans and ideas is a business for all of us. Therefore, time and again we face the task of winning over and leading the masses of the working people toward the implementation of the common goals. This never was and is not a simple task. Not infrequently our road is blocked by hack work, by the lack of understanding as a consequence of our unconvincing activity, of our impatience or administrative meth s. But also, the enemy stands in our way with his purposeful activity, with his attempts to get support from his remaining class brothers and allies, with his attempts to lean on vestiges in the people's thinking. The advancement of human progress has always been possible only through a merciless struggle against reaction and anachronisms, and this also applies today. And a particularly hard struggle is being waged in the sphere of ethics.

The class enemy keeps on trying to graft his exploitative morals onto socialist society and nurse its anachronisms. He is aware that thereby he can lay foundations for an eventual attack against socialism. Our experience shows that when in the pre-1968 period there was conciliation toward various manifestations of bourgeois ethics, the ate for an overt attack against socialism became open.

Therefore, a totally and absolutely merciless struggle against the vestiges of the exploitative morals is so important, against those various attempts to gain unwarranted enrichment for oneself at the expense of others, of fellow citizens who work honestly. Therefore, it is so necessary to mercilessly expose and in an exemplary manner punish all those who are trying, for example, to profit from a momentary shortage of certain types of goods, or even to artificially create such a shortage. Therefore, it is necessary to combat with vigor all sorts of corrupt people and those who offer bribes.

Our social system does everything for man and his well-being. The working citizen must get everything he is entitled to without any additional transactions. We cannot and will not permit those who in this respect violate socialist laws and the principles of socialist ethics to impair our people's faith in socialism. As Comrade Gustav Husak emphasized at the 15th congress in the report on the party activity and society's development: "In the interest of all honest citizens it is, therefore, necessary to resolutely proceed against all antisocial phenomena and elements."

DZUR, BILAK ADDRESS ARMY COMMANDERS MEETING

LD271417Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of commanders and political workers of the Czechoslovak People's Army was held in Prague yesterday. Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, assessed the results of the past training year in combat and political preparation. He stressed the need to proceed from the results achieved and to develop them further, primarily by raising activities and initiatives of members of our army in honor of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and of the Carpathian-Dukla operation. He laid the main stress on a good and comprehensive fulfillment of tasks which have been set for the Czechoslovak People's Army by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, made a speech. On behalf of the party Central Committee, he thanked them for the results achieved in combat and political training and for efforts in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. He analyzed the current international situation and defined the foreign-political line of the party Central Committee and other socialist countries headed by the USSR.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Greets Iranian National Day

AU271659Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Telegram to Shahanshah on Iranian National Holiday"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed a congratulations telegram to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr Shahanshah of Iran, on the occasion of the Iranian national holiday.

Greetings to CSSR

ID272232Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1800 GMT 27 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--"The foundation of the Czechoslovak state in 1918 was the result of the self-denying struggle of the Czech and Slovak people against centuries of alien domination, for national independence and a state of their own." This is stressed in a telegram of good wishes, which GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and Premier Willi Stoph have sent to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Czechoslovak state.

The message continues: "Today the Czechoslovak Republic is a flourishing socialist state linked by ties of fraternal friendship with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. Based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, relations between our two parties, states and peoples are constantly growing in strength. We are profoundly convinced that this development will continue in the future for the benefit of our peoples and socialism."

Receives Sri Lanka CP Official

ID282256Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 28 Oct 78 ID

[Text] Berlin--General Secretary of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker today received the secretary general of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, Pieter Keuneman, for a friendly talk.

During the meeting a full exchange of views on current international problems and the policy of the two parties took place.

Erich Honecker briefed his guest on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the manifold initiatives of the working people in preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary. Today's voluntary production drive in which millions of GDR citizens are taking part is an expression of the ties linking the urban and rural working people with their socialist fatherland.

Pieter Keuneman gave an account on the experience gained by the Sri Lanka Communist Party in implementing the documents adopted at its 10th congress.

In the opinion of both politicians, the meeting illustrated the complete identity of views of the two parties regarding international developments and the growing responsibility of the communist and workers' parties in the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

In view of the intensifying ideological struggle and increasing machinations of anti-detente forces, the representatives of the two parties consider it necessary to fight all manifestations of anticommunism and antiSovietism with even greater determination.

Erich Honecker and Pieter Keuneman emphatically affirmed their firm resolve to strengthen still further the fraternal cooperation of the two parties and mutual solidarity and support in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER'S VISIT TO ITALY

Received by President

LD271420Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome--Italian President Alessandro Pertini received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today in the Quirinale. The minister was accompanied by the GDR ambassador in Italy, Dr Hans Voss. The meeting was also attended by the Italian ambassador in the GDR, Norberto Behmann dell'Elmo, and other representatives of the Italian Foreign Ministry.

Oskar Fischer conveyed to the Italian president cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which were equally reciprocated. In the ensuing friendly discussion President Pertini paid tribute to the development of relations between Italy and the GDR. He advocated the further development and deepening of cooperation in the interests of peace, peaceful coexistence and detente.

Before that Foreign Minister Fischer had a cordial and friendly meeting with Carlo Giulio Argan, mayor of Rome. Oskar Fischer and Carlo Giulio spoke in favor of the further-deepening of cooperation between the capital cities of both countries, essentially in culture and science.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD271925Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[ADN correspondent]

[Text] Rome--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani began their official talks here today. During the talks, which took place in a cordial and open minded atmosphere, Foreign Minister Forlani once again expressed his pleasure at the visit of the GDR foreign minister to Italy. He expressed that the visit would provide an opportunity for deepening existing contacts and for contributing to the development of bilateral relations.

In the course of their talks the two foreign ministers engaged in an extensive exchange of views on international problems, as well as on many questions on the futher development of bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer briefed his Italian counterpart on the GDR's assessment on fundamental questions of the international situation, in particular in Europe, and on its policy and contribution to the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the process of detente in the political and military spheres.

In presenting the position of the Italian Government on questions of the international situation, Foreign Minister Forlani similarly emphasized fundamental issues of European developments. Both ministers assessed the level of the development of bilateral relations as good and stressed that a wide field existed for their development in political, economic and cultural spheres.

The ministers voiced their concern at the dangers threatening the process of detente and expressed themselves in favor of greater efforts to safeguard peace and detente. They agreed that in spite of different social systems, these questions and the development of international cooperation and understanding were an important joint concern.

In the course of the talks, Oskar Fischer and Arnaldo Forlani signed a government agreement on scientific-technical cooperation. Both ministers assessed the agreement, which maps out and further deepens cooperation in this sphere on a long-term basis, as an important step in the development of bilateral relations. They voiced their conviction that this agreement would also stimulate economic cooperation between the two countries. At the end of the official talks Oskar Fischer invited Foreign Minister Forlani for a visit to the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Forlani Hosts Dinner

LD2723 22Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[ADN correspondent]

[Text] Rome--At the end of the official talks in Rome between the foreign ministers of Italy and the GDR, Foreign Minister Forlani gave a dinner in honor of his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer, and his party. The Italian side was represented also by senior officials of the foreign ministry and representatives of political, economic and cultural life.

Proposing a toast, Foreign Minister Forlani paid tribute to the importance of the development of the relations between the GDR and Italy, which had reached such a good level thanks especially to important government agreements and various political meetings between representatives of the two states. He stressed in particular the meeting between the Italian premier and the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Erich Honecker, at the Helsinki conference in 1975. By these relations and contacts, the GDR and Italy had actively participated in the process of detente and the development of cooperation in Europe and made "their convincingly active contribution to it," Minister Forlani said.

An important contribution to the development of bilateral relations had been made by trade and the various forms of economic cooperation, Minister Forlani continued.

"The active efforts and economic development of the GDR are well known to us in Italy and we watch its successes with great interest," the Italian foreign minister said. The visit of the GDR foreign minister was confirmation of "the joint desire to deepen our relations in various spheres and to widen the prospects for useful cooperation." The talks which had taken place had made possible a frank examination of international problems and reflected the desire of both sides "to contribute to the growing understanding between the peoples in favor of detente and peace."

In this toast, Foreign Minister Fischer pointed out that the decisive basis of the understanding between the peoples of the two states was the inextinguishable common experience of the struggle of the best sons and daughters of the Italian and German people against fascism and war, which had demanded such heavy sacrifices. The fruitful talks in Rome had frequently illustrated identical or close positions on fundamental questions of the present complicated and even contradictory international events. They had also demonstrated that peace and security were more important than any differences. It was in the fundamental interest of states and peoples to continue undeterred toward the strengthening of detente, the safeguarding of peace, toward a world without war and colonial or racist oppression. The beneficial impulses emanating from the Helsinki Final Act for peaceful cooperation among European states with different social systems made it a duty and provided encouragement to take a resolute stand against all those who jeopardize the peaceful future of the peoples, Oskar Fischer said.

Foreign Minister Fischer stressed that it was the declared aim of the GDR "to help constructively to insure that Europe will become a continent of lasting, assured peace on the basis of the realities of postwar development--which have meanwhile been secured by treaty and are therefore irrevocable--and that peaceful coexistence will become the natural pattern of life and relations among states with different social systems." He added that the ending of the arms race and disarmament were key issues of global importance. Oskar Fischer agreed with his counterpart that coopera ion between the GDR and Italy at the state level had developed in many ways and had been placed on a solid contractual base in important sectors. This secure foundation aided the jointly expressed intention to carry cooperation forward by further suitable steps. This, Foreign Minister Fischer stressed, was in the interest of both peoples and was equally important for peace and international detente. The GDR Government was ready to make its contribution to this end.

Meets Prime Minister

LD272315Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2103 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[ADN correspondent]

[Text] Rome--GDR Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer called on Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti at his official residence today. He conveyed greetings from Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, which were reciprocated by Giulio Andreotti.

Prime Minister Andreotti and Foreign Minister Fischer agreed in their assessment of the good level of the development of bilateral relations. They noted that favorable conditions exist for the further development and deepening of cooperation and expressed themselves in favor of concrete steps in various spheres. This would be in the interest of the peoples of both states and would aid the process of detente.

During a cordial and open-minded talk, which Minister Fischer had on Friday with the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade, Rinaldo Ossola, questions of economic cooperation were discussed.

During a visit to the capitol, the seat of Rome's municipal administration, Foreign Minister Fischer signed the capitol's "golden book."

Papal Audience

LD281452Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vatican City--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received in private audience today by Pope John Paul II at the papal palace in Vatican City. During the talk Oskar Fischer conveyed to the head of the Catholic Church greetings from the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, to which the pope responded by offering his best wishes.

JOINT TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD282128Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Havana, (ADN correspondent)--A protocol on GDR-Cuban trade in 1979, signed in Havana Friday, provides for a further growth in trade. It creates further prerequisites for the planned development of foreign trade relations between the two countries and is a contribution to the fulfillment of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration of the CEMA countries.

The GDR will export chiefly engineering goods, including communications and electronic data processing equipment, refrigeration equipment, turbogenerators and boilers for the sugar industry, farm machinery, diesel motors, potash fertilizer, chemicals, textiles, toys and other light industry products. Deliveries will be completed for the construction of the Cienfuegos cement works. Cuban exports will be mainly nickel, sugar, citrus fruit, fresh and processed paprika, rum and tobacco products.

KRENZ MEETS WITH USSR'S PASTUKHOV IN MOSCOW

LD282348Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2121 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--The FDJ delegation headed by the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Egon Krenz, met the first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, Boris Pastukhov, in Moscow Saturday prior to its return to the GDR. Pastukhov briefed the guests on the work of the Soviet Union's communist youth organization for the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 18th Komsomol Congress, pointing in particular to the Komsomol's great contribution in the fulfillment of the 5-year plan. He also paid tribute to the high achievements of the FDJ in consolidating the ties of friendship between the GDR and the USSR. Egon Krenz conveyed the cordial greetings and congratulations of GDR youth on the 60th anniverary of the Komsomol and expressed the conviction that the FDJ and the Komsomol would continue in future to make their contribution to the consolidation of the two fraternally allied states and peoples.

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES SOVIET SHIPPING MINISTER

AU271834Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin, "Talks With USSR Maritime Navigation Minister"]

[Text] On Tuesday Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Polituro and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Timofey Guzhenkov, USSR minister of maritime navigation, for friendly talks.

Werner Krolikowski briefed the guest about the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress, as well as about the multifaceted working peoples' initiatives in socialist competition in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He appreciated the fruitful cooperation between GDR and USSR maritime navigation enterprises. Otto Arndt, minister of transport, participated in the talks which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

AXEN RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION

LD272016Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo received in Berlin today a delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee led by Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the commission for international relations of the VCP Central Committee. A lively exchange of views took place between Hermann Axen and Nguyen Thanh Le on international questions, on the policy of the two parties and on the successful development of the relations between the two parties and states. It was stressed that the state visit by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Vietnam in December 1977 and the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two states had ushered in a new stage in their cooperation. Hermann Axen stressed that the GDR would continue to stand in firm solidarity at the side of the Vietnamese people. It strongly rejected the provocations by the Chinese leadership directed against Vietnam.

TRADE UNIONISTS DENOUNCE ARMS BUILDUP, NEUTRON BOMB

LD282144Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1707 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rostock--The standing committee of the workers conference of the Baltic countries, Norway and Iceland has denounced the unprecedented buildup of NATO armaments and the production of parts of the neutron bomb. At a meeting in Rostock, trade union representatives from nine countries on 28th October sharply protested against the recent peace-endangering decisions by U.S. President Carter and leading NATO circles, which were clearly contrary to the Helsinki Final Act. The committee said that action against the arms race must be stepped up in all countries. It called for an international trade union conference on social and economic aspects of disarmament. It described the struggle for peace, disarmament and social advancement as the paramount goal of trade unionists in member-countries. It supports all initiatives sincerely directed to the pursuit of detente and disarmament.

BRIEFS

TRADE MEETING IN MANILA--Manila--The first meeting of the joint GDR-Philippines commission ended after 5 days in Manila on Friday. The government delegations were led by GDR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Sachse, and minister of trade of the Philippine Republic, Troadio Quiazon Jr. Agreements were concluded concerning long-term economic cooperation and mutual trade in 1979. The GDR will deliver installations and individual pieces of equipment for the textile industry and polygraphic industry, scientific apparatus and office machines. In return it will receive from the Philippines coffee, coconut oil, grated coconut, products of the ore mining industry and finished products. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1023 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD]

NEPSZABADSAG PROTESTS NOBEL AWARD TO AS-SADAT, BEGIN

LD2813330Y Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct, MTI--Under the title "Unfair decision" NEPSZABADSAG's Saturday edition comments the decision of the competent commission of the Norwegian Parliament, which awarded the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and to Israeli Government head Menahem Begin. In way of explanation the Nobel prize committee said that they "took note of the fact that the peace negotiations, which commenced in the wake of As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and are running still, have pulled down a psychological wall which for 30 years separated the two countries."

"It was the decision of a NATO country's parliamentary committee, brought in compliance with NATO interests", writes NEPSZABADSAG.

"The least one can say of this decision is that it's strange and disregards even the most fundamental sense of justice. One of the Nobel Peace Prize laureates is Menahem Begin, who in his capacity of government head regarded the resolutions of the United Nations nonexistent, and set up a regime of usurpation in the occupied territories which defies the fundamental human rights. The other party of the prize, Anwar as-Sadat, has in every appearance given up finally the rights of those Palestinian Arabs of whom he earlier declared that he would stick to their claims to the utmost, for the sake of a separate peace agreement. And what can one say of the wall that has been pulled down? it may be pointed out, perhaps, that the Camp David deal has not created peace, it even breeds new and more bitter conflicts which only those do not see who do not want to see: The Israeli intervention in Lebanon shows this unmistakably."

"Those who sympathize with the Palestinian Arab people are right to refuse this unfair decision, a challenging insult to this nation, and carry on their political struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East", concludes NEPSZABADSAG.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIALS VISIT, SCORE CAMP DAVID

AU2715362Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 26 Oct 78 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "The Palestinian Peace Delegation Has Concluded Its Talks"]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Peace Council, two representatives of the Palestinian peace and solidarity council have visited our country: Deputy Chairman Abdelkarim al-Kermi, member of the Palestinian National Council, and Abdel Razzak al-Yahya, member of the council leadership [names to be published]. Prior to their departure Deputy Chairman Al-Kermi told a MAGYAR NEMZET staff member that in recent years they have established a close relationship with the socialist countries' peace movements, as well as with representatives of the Hungarian peace-loving forces. He said that the experiences obtained in the few days spent in Hungary were useful and that they were gratified to note the sympathy in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people.

He stated about the Camp David agreement: "We will continue to struggle and increase that struggle's intensity, because it has been established that our opinion and just demands were completely ignored at the Camp David talks. [paragraph continues]

Also, it has become clear that the camp of those participating in the imperialist conspiracy hatched against the PLO and, through it, the Palestinian people as a whole has dangerously expanded. The political situation has continued to sharpen in the area of the Arab states as a result of their activity. We regard the third conference of the steadfastness front held in Damascus as a milestone in the cause of the Palestinians. We are looking forward to the Arab countries' summit conference, to be convened soon in Baghdad, with great expectations. In all probability this meeting will result in the elaboration of a joint Arab position; this will reflect the disapproving opinion of the peoples of the area toward the Camp David talks.

COMMENT ON RHODESIAN RAIDS, NKOMO'S VISIT

LD271722Y Budapest in English to Europe 1200 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Peter Ipper comments on the visit to Budapest by Mr Joshua Nkomo, chairman of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front: Mr Nkomo visited Budapest at a time when the aggressive policy of the Smith regime in Rhodesia is increasing tension in southern Africa, as confirmed by the latest Rhodesian attacks against Zimbabwe refugee camps in Zambia. And in fact, during the 6 year war, the white settlers' regime has officially acknowledged making at least 123 raids into Mozambique and Zambia, all in an attempt to wipe out the patriotic front, which Smith claims he is still ready to have discussions with. And it is also very interesting to note that the Anglo-Saxon powers, who are so anxious to ensure that the patriotic front lays down its arms, allegedly to avoid further bloodshed, have little or nothing to say about the Rhodesian raids, which have killed hundreds of unarmed Zimbabwe refugees in camps in neighboring countries, or about the fact that the United Nations agencies have confirmed that these were refugee camps and not guerrilla training bases.

With this background it would be true to say that the patriotic front went into the talks with the Smith regime in good faith. It was ready to compromise, to discuss an internal settlement, but it soon became clear that the only aim of the repeated calls for a cease fire was to safeguard the massive American and British interests in Rhodesia, tie the hands of the patriotic front and give Smith a free hand. And instead of the repeated Rhodesian raids wiping out the patriotic front, this has led to increasing support for the Zimbabwe patriots in their just struggle. Most of the states of Africa now recognize the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front as the only legal representative of the people of Rhodesia, and are providing all possible aid in its struggle. And as Mr Joshua Nkomo, the cochairman of the front, was assured during his talks in Budapest, the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe is also being assisted by the solidarity and support of the socialist countries.

REPORTAGE ON LAZAR'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE USSR

Talks End, Returns

LD271738Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar concluded his talks in Moscow and arrived home this afternoon. He began his short visit to the Soviet capital yesterday. He was accompanied by Istvan Huszar, member of the Politburo, deputy premier and chairman of the National Planning Office; Ference Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee; and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Soviet commission for economic cooperation. The subject of the talks was comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and the development of relations.

Communique on Kosygin Talks

LD272116Y Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Oct, MTI--A communique has been published on the Moscow talks on Friday of Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Kosygin, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The communique says that at the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the parties expressed their satisfaction over the successfully developing fraternal relations between Hungary and the Soviet Union, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in both the political and economic fields. The many sided cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union and the two countries' economic relations deepening in every field, both bilateral relations and those within the frames of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, are important factors in the successful fulfillment of the tasks of socialist and communist building, which were designated by the 11th congress of the HSWP and by the 25th congress of the CPSU.

The two heads of government surveyed questions connected with the further deepening and improvement of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, and questions of increasing its effectiveness. They devoted special attention to the perspectives of production specialization and long range development on which an agreement was reached by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of their summer meeting in the Crimea. They discussed concrete questions concerning the implementation of the long range target programmes of the CMEA states.

At the meeting the two premiers confirmed their determination to strive to broaden and improve cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union in every possible way.

IMRE GYORI ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

LD271912Y Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian 1710 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD

["Excerpt from speech by Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the National Assembly on 26 October"--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed National Assembly, our work of constructing society is aimed at realizing the principle of genuine human equality, which once appeared merely as a desirable dream. The school plays an important role in this process. Because of this, one of the important tasks of socialist educational policy is to reduce existing inequalities in education through the creation of more equal opportunities for successful careers. Securing all the necessary means for achieving this still requires a considerable length of time and comprehensive efforts. The most important condition has been achieved--class barriers have been destroyed. We have made great strides in securing the material bases for education and the social outlook is also changing in a favorable direction.

However, there remain great divergencies between the social-cultural and living circumstances of the pupil in terms of family background, motivation received from parents, help provided in the process of learning and their acceptance of financial burdens. The opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge still depend to a considerable extent on the conditions of the various settlements and the personnel situation in the different schools, as well as their physical equipment.

We have already done a great deal to reduce these differences. Ever more successful social actions have developed but the school cannot yet play its role in reducing handicaps to the desired extent. The improvements in the material conditions play an important role in the creation of more equal opportunities, as well as the dissemination of the most outstanding teaching methods in bringing children in a handicapped position closer to the others. However, help can only be successful if it meets with support from the family and with conscious individual effort that increases with age.

Our party program has formulated the goal that secondary education must be made general in our country. From the quantitative point of view, we have in a sense achieved this goal. Ninety-three percent of those completing general school continued their studies in our country. For realizing the content of the goal, it is necessary to primarily improve the general and vocational level of skilled worker training. We have begun to progress along this road. Yet we have a great deal to do in order to insure that this type of school will approach the standards of the secondary schools, which are also developing at present.

Our social policy goals--among which are the development of the work of education and of the upbringing of children--naturally must be realized after evaluating concrete circumstances on the basis of available resources. There can be periods, such as the one at present, when our economic circumstances are more complicated and at the same time we must secure the education of more age groups. Under these circumstances we can only make more moderate progress in realizing the material and technical condition for education, relative to what is necessary and what we would like to achieve. Our principles and purposes remain unchanged: We must carry out our work on the basis of today's conditions, but also taking into account future requirements. The modernization of the content was accompanied by wide-ranging and, at times, sharp debate. In the course of this some people argued for increasing the proportion of the natural sciences and others for arts. Educational policy cannot oppose these two large areas of education to one another. The correct proportions must be developed consciously. The curriculum must simultaneously satisfy the requirements of both science and arts. This is not some sort of golden mean but the requirement for training the socialist man, the skilled man.

In the relative proportions to arts and science, the real needs of society must find reflection. The present demands imposed by progress and technological advance have raised the requirements concerning the knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry and other subjects that must be acquired in schools. However, productive work requires besides specialist knowledge, wide general knowledge, as well as information and a capacity to form opinions independently. Man takes part in the social division of labor and in the life of society not only with the knowledge necessary for production and his skills, which are required for the carrying out of specific tasks, but also with his personality, which is open in all directions and is capable of absorbing all real values. It is only in this way, by combining the two great areas of human culture, in the school and in ourselves, we can become, in the words of the poet, faithful understanders of the law.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ADOPTS DECREE ON FOREIGN TRAVEL

LD281920Y Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 25 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Oct, MTI--At its Thursday session the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic discussed and adopted a law decree on foreign travels and on passports. The new decree, together with a Council of Ministers and Ministry of Internal Affairs order on its execution, will come into effect on January 1, 1979.

The application of the new regulation will allow for a uniform way of handling passports applications and will also make administration easier. Modernization of the over one-decade-old regulations has been necessitated by social development in Hungary and by the rapid increase of tourism (in the past seven years the number of Hungarian citizens travelling abroad grew four times and reached 4,685,000 last year.)

The new law decree states that every Hungarian citizen is within his rights to travel abroad. Naturally, the new resolution, too, contains exclusions and restrictions, but firm refusal of travel permissions will be much less frequent. The passport authorities may refuse travel permissions to those persons whose travel abroad is likely to violate the country's internal or external security, its legal order, a significant public interest, or the legal interests of others: To those who wish to visit a person or an organ that display hostile activity towards a socialist state, or to those whose maintenance abroad is not guaranteed financially. In the case of other disqualifications--like criminal records--the passport authority, may take into account modifying conditions and even decide in favour of the applicant. The present regulation calls for application of an earlier decree [words indistinct] from foreign travels also those whose relative is living abroad illegally, only in the cases where the applicant, too, is personally responsible for the relative's illegal stay abroad. It also determines the duration of refusal of passports to such citizens in five years. In the sense of the new order the permission can be denied also to people who wish to travel to a country where the protection of their rights and interests cannot be guaranteed.

The new regulation reconsideres the relation to Hungary of Hungarians staying abroad illegally. Hungarian citizens living abroad may in the future hold passports similar to the documents held by Hungarians at home. Their visit of the mother country will not be subject to special permission.

In view of the national economy's foreign currency reserves available for the purpose of tourism, there will be no changes in the frequency of private travels for the time being. Hungarian tourists may visit the appointed socialist countries according to the present practice. As long as the country's available hard currency budget does not allow for more frequent travels, Hungarian citizens may receive visitors' permission to these countries every other year, and tourists' permission every third year.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH PHILIPPINES--An economic delegation of the Philippines led by Francisco G. Valeda, head of a department of the Ministry of Trade, had talks in Budapest between 16 and 19 October. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Istvan Kovari, head of a department of the Ministry of Trade. At the official talks, the two sides reviewed the position of economic relations between Hungary and the Philippines and possibilities for developing them further. A protocol was signed on the talks. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

GIEREK SENDS MESSAGE TO CARTER ON POLISH-U.S. RELATIONS

LD271840Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent a message to Jimmy Carter, president of the United States. The message defines the Polish stance concerning essential international issues and the further development of Polish-American relations. The message was handed to Under Secretary of State David Newsom in Washington on 25 October by Polish Ambassador Romuald Spasowski.

GIEREK, OTHERS SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CSSR LEADERS

LD280945Y Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct, PAP--In connection with the great anniversaries of fraternal nations of Czechoslovakia--the 60th anniversary of regaining independence, the 30th anniversary of nationalization and the 14th anniversary of proclaiming the federation of Bohemia and Slovakia--Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent a message of cordial greetings and best wishes to Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal.

"In raising every year its own achievements," reads the message, "socialist Czechoslovakia constitutes and unshaken link of the socialist community and contributes to the strengthening of the forces of socialism, peace and progress in the world. Fraternal friendship linking the nations of Poland and Czechoslovakia, consolidated day by day through the development of cooperation and closer contacts between our societies, has been given firm foundations owing to the unity of our parties and identity of political systems of both countries," the message stresses in conclusion.

VICE PREMIER JAGIELSKI, USSR OFFICIAL DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD281045Y Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski, received yesterday the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Dmitriy Zhimerin, taking part in the debates of the 18th session of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of the International Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held currently in Poland.

Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology Jajusz Gorski took part in the meeting.

The talks focused on questions of Polish-Soviet cooperation in science and technology in the years 1981-85, with emphasis on specialization and co-operation of production, better efficiency of works carried out by scientific centres and a better utilization of science in practice, all the institutions of higher learning taking part in that cooperation, and the questions stemming from the subcommissions' programme of activities for 1979.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER TO VISIT 2-4 NOVEMBER

LD271942Y Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct, PAP--The minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will pay a visit to Poland on November 2-4 1978, at the invitation of his Polish opposite number Minister Emil Wojtaszek, it was announced here today.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD272217Y Warsaw PAP in English 2133 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct, PAP--An agreement was signed in Warsaw today on cooperation between the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front and the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The agreement expresses the common will of the two sides to develop fraternal cooperation between the Polish people and the Arab people of Palestine, a striving to further consolidate the ties linking the two nations in the joint struggle against imperialism and the forces of Zionism, for justice, peace, and social progress.

POLISH-ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION ENDS WARSAW TALKS

LD280940Y Warsaw PAP in English 0506 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Oct, PAP--The 4th session of the Polish-Italian Mixed Commission for Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended here today.

Both sides confirmed the importance of the visit to Italy paid by Edward Gierek last year for the development of Polish-Italian economic relations. They said that the implementation of the agreements signed during that visit started this year. The commission discussed concrete steps and ventures that must be undertaken to ensure full implementation of these agreements.

Both sides reviewed the current state of Polish-Italian economic relations, pointing to the possibilities of their expansion in such fields as the chemical, shipbuilding, engineering, metallurgical and food and agricultural industries.

Stanislaw Dlugosz, vice minister of foreign trade and shipping, presided over the debates on the Polish side and Vice Minister S.Z.L. Radi on the Italian side. He was also received by Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski and had talks with the Acting Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GIEREK RECEIVES MEMBERS OF VISTULA RIVER PROJECT

LD282342Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Oct, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today members of the committee of the Council of Ministers for the "Vistula development project."

Chairman of the committee Kazimierz Secomski informed Edward Gierek about the course of work over the preparation of the programme of development and utilization of the Vistula River and its basin.

The main aim of the project is to turn the Vistula River, which accounts for 50 percent of Poland's water resources, into a reservoir of pure water needed by the population, agriculture and industry.

We must spare no efforts, the PUWP CC first secretary stressed, to thoroughly and correctly prepare the programme of regulation of Poland's biggest river and rational utilization of the country's water resources.

All sectors of economy, all voivodships and the entire society should make a concrete contribution to the implementation of that project, Edward Gierek stressed.

The first to be built will be sewage treatment plants which are indispensable if further worsening of the quality of water of the Vistula River and its tributaries is to be halted. Simultaneously a network of reservoirs is to be constructed which will serve the purpose of pure water retention and flood prevention.

In accordance with the resolution of the 12th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC the programme of regulation of the Vistula River, scheduled to be carried out in the years 1981-2000, will be submitted for approval at the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

Next, the government plenipotentiary for the Vistula project presented a short-range programme of work for the years 1978-80.

PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek expresses its approval for the work of the "Vistula" project so far. Stressing the vital importance of this venture for the present and future generations of Poles, Edward Gierek stated that it would be the fulfilment of the long-standing desires of the Polish nation to enhance Vistula's significance in the socio-economic development of Poland.

BRIEFS

SOVIET MARITIME FLEET MINISTER--Warsaw, 28 Oct--Soviet Minister of Merchant Marine Timofey Guzhenko stayed in Poland from October 25 to 27. He was received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. In the course of his talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy discussed were questions of further deepening of cooperation between Polish and Soviet shipping enterprises, collaboration within the CEMA and some aspects of cooperation between Polish and Soviet shipbuilding industries. The sides decided to continue mutual consultations and work out the lines of scientific and technological cooperation in shipping for the years 1981-85. Polish and Soviet shipowners were recommended to submit to the shipbuilders their suggestions concerning advanced cargo transport technologies. During his visit to Poland Minister Guzhenko and accompanying persons visited the Gdansk-Gdynia conurbation and acquainted themselves with the work of ports, (?ships and) shipowners there. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2901 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD]

VIETNAM PARTY DELEGATION--Warsaw, 25 Oct--A delegation of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, led by head of the department and Editor-in-Chief of NHAN DAN Hoang Tung, has been visiting Poland at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee. Representatives of both parties exchanged experience in the sphere of their ideological-educational and propaganda work. The Vietnamese delegation acquainted themselves with the role and tasks of the Polish mass media. The guests also held talks at the PUWP CC Foreign Department and familiarized themselves with the activity of the Polish Journalists Association and the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0526 GMT 26 Oct 78 LD]

PITESTI MASS RALLY HELD ON HARVEST DAY, CEAUSESCU ATTENDS

AU291200 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1000 GMT on 29 October 78 begins a live relay on a mass rally held in the main square of the city of Pitesti, Arges County, occasioned by the celebration of harvest day in Romania and by President Nicolae Ceausescu's "working visit" to that county. According to the announcer, the "thousands" of Pitesti inhabitants present at the rally enthusiastically welcome the arrival of Nicolae Ceausescu, who is accompanied by Elena Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders."

The rally is opened by Ion Sirbu, "first secretary of Arges County party committee," who greets Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and the other leaders attending the rally. In his speech, he reports Arges County's achievements in various fields, particularly in agriculture, where it has attained a record output in the current year.

The floor is then taken by Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, who speaks in general terms about successes and shortcomings in his field and pledges, on behalf of all agricultural workers, to do everything to increase the agricultural production next year. Various other working people then address the rally, reporting local achievements, pledging to attain better results in their activity and expressing their adherance to the party's overall policy.

President Ceausescu takes the floor at 1055 GMT. His speech deals with the relatively good agriculture results recorded by Arges County and the entire country; the need to eliminate many shortcomings still manifested in agriculture; applying the latest scientific achievements; and developing socialist democracy. At 1132 GMT Ceausescu begins to discuss Romania's foreign policy and international activity, which he says is aimed at stopping the armaments race, achieving disarmament and building a new world economic order.

Nicolae Ceausescu ends his speech at 1143 GMT. The mass rally ends with Ion Sirbu's assuring Ceausescu that Arges County will continue to improve its activity. The live relay ends at 1155 GMT.

Ceausescu Addresses Rally

AU291310Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1055 GMT 29 Oct 78 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at October 29 mass rally held in Pitesti marking harvest day--live]

[Text] Dear Comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you, to all the participants in this great mass rally marking harvest day, and to all the inhabitants of Pitesti Municipality and of the county warmest greetings on behalf of the party central committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf. [applause, cheers]

This is the second time that harvest day has been celebrated in Arges County; this shows that the people working this county's fields have been making special efforts to produce ever larger crop yields, thus making an ever greater contribution to progress in agriculture, and to raising the well-being of all our people. [cheers, applause]

Although climatic conditions have not been the best this year, satisfactory agricultural outputs were obtained throughout the country; we achieved approximately 19 million tons of grain and considerable amounts of other crops. This insures good supplies for the people, and even leaves something for export, although less than envisaged in the plan and less than necessary. Nevertheless, the production obtained this year, under conditions with which you are familiar, shows the great possibilities for our socialist agriculture, which can and must yield far greater outputs than in the past, in accordance with the continuously increasing amounts of chemical products used, and far larger outputs than this year. [applause, cheers]

I want to warmly congratulate the cooperative members and all agricultural working people in Arges County, who have again taken first place in the inter-county competition, for the good results obtained, and to wish them ever greater successes. [applause, cheers]

From here, from Pitesti, I want to convey to all our cooperative peasantry, to all the working people in the fields of the fatherland, to all the peasantry, warmest congratulations on harvest day and for the results obtained this year, and wishes for ever greater successes. [applause]

I want to note with great satisfaction that this year a greater number of state and cooperative agricultural units achieved large crop yields--far over 4,000 kilograms of wheat, and far over 5,000 kilograms of corn--and that we have many cooperatives and state enterprises that obtained 10,000 and more tons [as heard] per hectare. This, comrades, shows that each year more cooperative and state units are making progress and increasing the yields harvested on their fields, thus coming ever nearer to the day when all our agricultural units will exceed 4,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare and 5,000 kilograms of corn per hectare, nearer to the spring of that agriculture of which I spoke 2 years ago. [applause, cheers] This year even, all state agricultural units came close to the 5,000 kilograms of corn per hectare, and I am convinced that next year all state agricultural units will exceed 5,000 kilograms of corn per hectare; all those employed in this sector must make very effort to attain this goal. [applause]

As you heard, Ialomita County also obtained good corn crops this year, exceeding 5,000 kilograms of corn throughout the county. This shows that this task, namely the goal of exceeding 5,000 kilograms at the nationwide level, is fully feasible, and has been accomplished in various counties and in all our state agricultural units. [applause]

Dear Comrades and friends, we undoubtedly have every right to be pleased with the development of our agriculture. However, we must not forget the shortcomings and difficulties that still emerge in various sectors; moreover, we must remember that agricultural operations are not performed everywhere in accordance with the requirements of the agricultural sciences, that machinery and chemical substances are not adequately utilized, and that the land is not made to yield the most it can--the main element for good production--so as to rapidly achieve the target established by the 11th congress for agriculture. The good results obtained in a larger number of units and counties shows that it is possible and that we must mark a radical turning point in all agricultural activities as of next year. All those employed in agriculture, beginning with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Agricultural Council, the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the county party and agricultural organizations, all managing councils in state and cooperative units, all our peasantry, and all the specialists must understand that we cannot go on with the unsatisfactory activities being carried out in certain units and even counties. We must work resolutely to eliminate shortcomings and negligence; we must declare a general mobilization to fulfill the 11th congress tasks in the area of agriculture. We have the potential for this and must achieve it. [applause]

We also have achieved good results in the area of industrial plants, wine growing, fruit growing and animal breeding. Generally speaking, we are making progress, but too slowly. We could make more rapid progress, and we must advance in longer strides, because in order to develop our national economy, to raise the living standard, and especially to fulfill the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, we must increase our rate of progress in all agricultural sectors and in all areas, and not only as regards wheat production. We have the means to fulfill the 11th congress provisions and to increase the contribution made by agriculture to the general development of our fatherland, to raising the welfare of all our people. [applause]

This harvest day celebration gives us an opportunity to review all our activities, both positive and negative, so as to learn from and generalize the positive accomplishments, and to draw lessons from the shortcomings and mistakes committed this year, too, so as not to repeat them in the future. The National Agricultural Council, together with the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, and all party agricultural bodies and organizations must take appropriate measures to thoroughly prepare next year's agricultural campaign. By and large the sowing has been completed satisfactorily. Conditions exist for finishing all the plowing for the spring sowing. We must prepare the seeds appropriately, and make a special effort to teach each agricultural specialist and worker how the work should be done next year. We should not think that because the fall work has been completed we can sleep quietly until next spring; on the contrary, the winter months must be taken advantage of to thoroughly prepare for next year's crops, so as to obtain far larger crop yields than this year in all sectors. [applause]

Dear Comrades and friends, although we are now celebrating harvest day, we cannot but mention the results obtained by our wonderful workers class, by all our working people, regardless of nationality, in all areas of activity. The industrial production for the first 9 months of this year--and I believe this can be said of the first 10 months of this year--has exceeded the plan provisions. The plan has been exceeded by over 40 billion lei during the first 2 years and 10 months of the 5-year plan. This shows that the target established by the national conference, namely to exceed the 5-year plan production by 100 billion lei, is quite feasible, and will be accomplished. [applause]

In point of fact, the results obtained in agriculture are directly linked to the important contribution made by the workers class, by our socialist industry to the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture. This is why now, on harvest day, I want to convey to our workers class, to our engineers, technicians and all working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people, warmest congratulations for the successes attained in all areas in fulfilling the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania. [applause, cheers]

You are familiar with the Central Committee measures to improve the economic mechanism, and to strengthen self-management and self-administration in all sectors. I want to recall here the fact that self-management and self-administration must be resolutely implemented in the state agricultural units in both the agricultural machinery stations and in the agricultural production cooperatives. Agricultural activities also must be organized on the basis of economic principles; net production must constitute the decisive factor in state and cooperative production, too. [applause]

As the national conference of last year established, the transition to the new economic mechanism requires a changeover from quantitative accumulation to a new concept of quality in all sectors. Hence, this new quality must be resolutely asserted in our socialist agriculture, too. Likewise, we must resolutely implement the scientific-technical revolution by improving and increasing the contribution of agricultural sciences to the achievement of better results in agriculture. This means that the agricultural institutes, the agricultural academy and all research workers must resolutely break with routine and conservatism; they must infuse a revolutionary spirit into the agricultural sciences, as has been demonstrated by the good results obtained in the units that have broken with formality, routine and conservatism and adopted new methods of working the land, new agricultural methods. [applause]

We need better seeds, with a higher level of productivity and resistance to the various climatic conditions in our country and in the various areas; we need better and more productive animal breeds, which should insure greater meat, milk, wool and other outputs.

Practice has demonstrated that such improved animal breeds can be rapidly produced in our country. The thousands of agricultural research workers must leave their offices and laboratories and join the agricultural farms and workers, and together with them must contribute to implementing the revolution in our agriculture. [applause]

I want to be well understood; I do not underestimate the importance of laboratory work, but that is only the beginning. The true laboratory is the field, where the laboratory achievements are tested. A new breed or plant obtained in the laboratory is of no use if it does not contribute to achieving outputs of 10,000, 15,000, or 20,000 kilograms per hectare. This is why when I say that people should leave their laboratory I do not mean that the laboratories should be abandoned, but that these should only constitute a means, creating conditions for achieving in the fields the species and breeds needed by our agriculture. [applause]

What I want to emphasize by this is that to implement the agricultural revolution we must introduce the revolution in science, in agricultural leadership, and in the working methods employed by the specialists and all agricultural working people, in the awareness that our agricultural working people should be conscious of their potential and understand that they are the only ones capable of implementing the agricultural revolution in Romania. [applause]

I had meant to speak mainly on agriculture and on agricultural sciences at this mass rally; however, the implementation of the scientific-technical revolution requires improvements in all scientific activities. This means that people employed in machine building, in the chemical industry, or in metallurgy also must leave their laboratories and go into the factories; they must understand that nothing can be achieved in a test tube or in a laboratory alone if they do not join the workers in the factories in implementing the scientific-technical revolution in all areas of economic development. [applause]

And since we are talking of the need to improve the professional and technical level as well as the awareness of the working people in agriculture, I must add that this applies to all other areas, to all our people; this is precisely why improvements must be made in our educational system, in the training of cadres for all sectors. In view of this consideration, the new educational law is designed to provide a sounder base for all activities related to cadres training and to raising the professional level and the political and civic awareness of the youth, and of all the working people in our country, since the fulfillment of the 11th congress program and Romania's advancement toward communism cannot be accomplished without a revolution in raising the professional, scientific and technical levels and in raising the civic and revolutionary consciousness of all our people. The people are the only ones that will insure the triumph of communism in Romania, the welfare, independence and sovereignty of our fatherland. [applause]

Dear Comrades and friends, we are at the same time making every effort to improve social and economic organization and to permit the resolute implementation of self-management and self-administration, as well as active participation by all the working people, by all the people, in leading all socioeconomic activities and in establishing and implementing the domestic and foreign policies of our socialist fatherland. We are firmly determined to do everything possible to continuously improve the forms of democratic leadership and participation by the working people in the general development of our fatherland. Only together, as a result of the development of socialist democracy and of ever more active participation by all the social classes and working people, regardless of nationality, by all our people in the leadership at all the levels of the hierarchy, will we further strengthen the people's unity within the framework of the socialist unity front and under the leadership of our communist party. Only thus will we insure our firm and vigorous advance toward the society of welfare and happiness, toward the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. [applause, cheers]

In connection with improving our social, economic and political activities, we are constantly aware of the fact that the results that we, like any other people, are obtaining in building socialism, serve not only our interests but the cause of socialism, cooperation and peace throughout the world. This is why, while concerned with solving the complex problems affecting our society, Romania and our party are actively participating in international life in the struggle to establish new, democratic relations among peoples, relations based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, renunciation of the use and threat of use of force, noninterference in internal affairs, and respect for the right of each people and nation to be masters of their fate and to build their life freely in accordance with their wishes. [applause]

I will not now dwell in detail on contemporary international issues. However, I think I must take the opportunity offered by this great mass rally marking harvest day to emphasize that the essential contemporary problems are those concerning the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, which should eliminate the division of the world into rich and poor, and insure the more rapid development of peoples left in a state of backwardness by lengthy imperialist and colonialist domination, insure their progress, welfare and happiness, as well as that of all other nations in the world. [applause]

Secondly, these problems concern disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the establishment of a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations. [applause, cheers] Today it is incontestable that the accentuation of the arms race and the stockpiling of new means of human destruction--both classical weapons and new means of mass destruction--especially of nuclear weapons, continually add to the burdens that the people have to bear, and prevent them from working for and being concerned with their socioeconomic development and well-being. At the same time, this enhances the danger of a new war, with unforeseeable consequences. Therefore, the struggle against the arms race, for disarmament, for eliminating the arms race policy, is a decisive factor for general development. The struggle for peace is the fundamental issue of the contemporary world. [applause, cheers]

In fact, Dear Comrades and friends, the problems of underdevelopment and the new economic order, the problems of disarmament and establishing a peace policy, constitute decisive factors that will implicitly lead to solving many complex problems and conflicts existing in the world. This is why we believe that the time has come to do everything possible to unite the efforts of all the peoples, of the socialist countries, of the developing and nonalined peoples, and of all peace-loving peoples in the world who do not want to fall victims to aggression or atomic bombs. [applause] In this spirit, we are aware of the fact that the struggle for European security is the struggle against underdevelopment, for the new order, against the arms race, and for peace. Similarly, the struggle to solve all conflicts through negotiations and without recourse to military solutions is the struggle for disarmament, the struggle for peace. This is why, Dear Comrades, celebrating our victories in agriculture and in the socialist construction, we are firmly determined to make every effort to contribute to solving all of mankind's problems, to establishing a world of peace and social justice in which each nation can develop freely and contribute to universal civilization. [applause]

Dear Comrades and friends, in concluding I want once again to address the inhabitants of Pitesti and of Arges County, and all agricultural working people, and to express my conviction that the fact that harvest day has now been celebrated for the second time in Pitesti will make all Arges field workers exert even greater efforts so that the next celebration will again be held in Pitesti, for the third consecutive time. [applause, cheers] I do not want to be suspected of rooting for the people of Pitesti. I am also convinced that the other counties, the working people employed in agriculture in the other counties, and the county party committees, who I know are now watching their television sets, all consider whether to cede first place to Arges again next year.

This is a competition. The people of Arges have shown that they can put up a good fight. However, I am convinced that other counties can do as well. I hope that next year this competition will raise the level of the whole of agriculture; regardless of who will come in first, our agriculture and our people will be the winners. [applause]

With these thoughts, I want to end by wishing you, the people of Arges and Pitesti, ever greater successes in all your activities. And once again, I wish all the working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people, ever new successes, good health and great happiness to all. [applause, cheers]

BUCHAREST MEETING MARKS USSR'S KOMSOMOL ANNIVERSARY

AU2710502 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Oct, AGERPRES--A meeting took place at the House of Romanian-Soviet Friendship of Bucharest on Thursday afternoon, organized by the Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the USSR and by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, [UTC] marking the 60th foundation anniversary of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.

Virgil Hampu, member of the bureau of the CC of the UTC, first secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the UTC, and Boris Minakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the USSR in Bucharest, made speeches.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES RECTORS OF COMMUNIST PARTY SCHOOLS

AU2710152 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2020 GMT 26 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Oct, AGERPRES--On October 26, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the participants in the meeting of the rectors of the party academies and higher schools of socialist countries held in Bucharest these days. During the interview, it was highlighted that the meeting organized in Bucharest was an opportunity for a fruitful exchange of information, experience and opinions as concerns the [words indistinct] of the socialist society, its place in the learning process and research activity.

Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the importance of contacts, of exchanges of experience and scientists in debates between the party academies and higher schools of socialist countries for thoroughly examining the current theoretical problems, for knowing the creative contribution the parties of these countries make to enriching the revolutionary theory and practice, the experience of each party in training cadres, in improving the economic and social management, in moulding socialist consciousness.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party stressed that the links existing between the party learning institutes of socialist countries are another expression of the relations of friendship, solidarity and comradely collaboration developing between the respective parties and countries.

Pointing to the particularly complex character of the grand work of socialist construction, Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted the importance of properly developing social sciences, so that they can contribute to elucidating and theoretically substantiating the problems arising when performing this work, enriching the revolutionary theory, the dialectical materialistic concept (?on world) and life.

Likewise, the RCP general secretary stressed the need for (?party) learning institutes to make an increased contribution both to the training of the cadres necessary for building the new socialist society and especially the substantiation of the management science which, in the present conditions, requires a broader participation of the masses in making decisions and solving the problems. Nicolae Ceausescu said that the development of socialist democracy, the setting up of an adequate framework for the participation of the people's masses in governing the society is one of the fundamental problems of the development of socialist society.

The RCP general secretary also pointed to the importance of a more sustained theoretical and practical activity for settling the various problems among states in a new form conducive to the strengthening of solidarity and friendship, to new relations, based on respect, equality and cooperation, making each people feel that it is independent, master of its destiny. The guests thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for being received, for the good organization of the meeting which allowed for a useful and fruitful exchange of opinions and assessed that the meeting will lead to the consolidation of the relations among the (?party training) institutes, among the respective parties and countries.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

AU271630Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] The RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania today received Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and President Anwar as-Sadat's special envoy. The meeting was attended by Comrade Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs. Egyptian Ambassador to Bucharest Hasan 'Abd an-Nayil was also present.

On behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat, the guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu friendly and fraternal greetings and best wishes as well as the feelings of high regard and warmest gratitude of the Egyptian head of state for the outstanding activity and effective support of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania with a view to bringing about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to convey warm and friendly greetings and best wishes to President Anwar as-Sadat.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu highly assessed the efforts made by the Arab Republic of Egypt and President as-Sadat to conclude, through political means and negotiations, a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Egyptian vice president briefed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on the latest Middle East developments, on the current stage of the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks in Washington and on his country's viewpoint about the situation in the region following the Camp David agreement.

During the meeting the sides stressed the significance of the agreements between Egypt and Israel, as part and parcel of an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict and as an important step along the road of continuing negotiations for a comprehensive solution of the overall problems of that region, a solution which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to resolving the problems of the Palestinian people and recognizing their right to self-determination, including the right to build their own independent state, and to observing the integrity and sovereignty of all states in the region. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

RCP DELEGATION VISITS SOMALIA, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU281435Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Mogadiscio, 28 Oct, AGERPRES--The RCP delegation led by Ilie Cisu, member of the CC of the RCP deputy minister of labour, that attended the festivities occasioned by the ninth anniversary of the revolution--the national day of the Somali Democratic Republic--at the invitation of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, had interviews with officials of that country. The RCP delegation conducted talks with Ahmed (Mohamed Farah), member of the CC and head of the foreign relations bureau of the CC of the SRSP, Ahmad Ashkir Botan, secretary of state for culture and higher education, Yusuf Ali Osman, secretary of state for livestock, Yusuf Ali (Aburnas), mayor of the City of Mogadiscio, Warsame (Farah), chairman of the association of friendship with other countries, Abdirahman (Aidid), chairman of the social science research department, with members of the Central Committee of the SRSP.

DELEGATE RADULESCU MEETS UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL

AU281440Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct, AGERPRES--The head of the Romanian delegation to the UNESCO general conference, Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Amadou Mahtar M'bow, UNESCO director general. Views were exchanged on the occasion on the questions included in the agenda of the general conference session, and the active contribution of Romania was emphasized, to carrying through the UNESCO-sponsored actions and programmes, as also the broad possibilites of amplifying the cooperation and collaboration between Romania and this UN specialized agency.

Radulescu Addresses Conference

AU281939Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct, AGERPRES--At the current session of the UNESCO general conference, Romania tables a draft resolution as regards the contribution of this international body to the expansion of the European regional cooperation in the domains included in its sphere of activity, Ilie Radulescu, head of the Romanian delegation to the general conference, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announced.

In his address during the plenary meeting of the conference, the Romanian representative also said: We consider it necessary that the actions of supporting the efforts of the developing countries for intensifying their economic and social progress should hold prime of place in the UNESCO programme. UNESCO must take active part in preparing the documents of the 1980 special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the new international economic order, as also in preparing the UN conference on science and technology for development in Vienna. Romania, he mentioned, attaches special importance to the programme of the organization in science and technology, to enhancing their role in the nations' development.

Approaching the question of educating and moulding the young generation for life, and making reference to the resolution of the UN General Assembly to proclaim the international youth year, adopted on the initiative of Romania and of other member states, the Romanian chief delegate pointed to the need for the UNESCO long-range programme to include more comprehensive subjects as regards youth.

Declaring for a broad exchange of opinions and experience on a world plane, the Romanian Government considers any action aiming at slandering other peoples, obviously distorting the reality, popularizing racism, war ideas and hatemongering among peoples as alien to the interests of international peace and security, the speaker said. The cultural relations, the press, radio and television, the other means are called upon to contribute to cultivating respect for other peoples, for their traditions, culture and contemporary creation, to strengthening peace and friendship among nations. More than ever before, UNESCO is called to enhance its contribution to the peoples' struggle for free and independent development, to the removal of all vestiges of colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and of the policy of apartheid, of any form of domination. It is also necessary that the organization should pay attention to preventing and combating phenomena like violence and hatred for man which affects the spiritual life, the sound moral development of the peoples, of the youth in particular. It is in this spirit that Romania analyses the draft declaration presented at the current session as regards the fundamental principles of using mass media for strengthening international peace and understanding.

Romania's representative also stressed the need for stopping the arms race as soon as possible, achieving general disarmament, dynamizing detente, security and collaboration in Europe, eradicating underdevelopment.

UN DELEGATE ADDRESSES COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

AU251019Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 25 Oct 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 25 Oct, AGERPRES--Speaking, on October 24, within the political and security committee of the UN General Assembly, the Romanian representative, Ambassador Constantin Ene, said:

"Proclaiming a 'world week of disarmament,' the recent special session of the UN General Assembly spotlighted the fact, which grew into a certitude, that disarmament is a universal interest, that all states and peoples are called upon to contribute to its attainment, that the United Nations is the most adequate and representative forum in this respect." Therefore "the disarmament week" means for Romania a call to action, a need for intensified united fight of all governments, of all the progressive forces for concrete disarmament measures, first of all for nuclear disarmament measures.

The speaker expressed Romania's determination to further work, most energetically, alongside the other states, to determine a new course and concrete results in disarmament, for the building of a world of collaboration, a world without force and threat with force, a world in which all resources be devoted to the thriving of each and every nation, to human progress and civilization.

DEPUTY PREMIER BURTICA RECEIVES U.S. BUSINESSMAN

AU281937Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Oct, AGERPRES--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received George Gellert, president of the American firm Atlantic Corporation, vice chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council, on October 28.

The same day, the guest was also received by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry. Aspects of the cooperation between the American firm and specialised economic organizations in Romania were discussed during the interview.

UK's PRINCE CHARLES ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS 27 OCTOBER

LD271830Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1651 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--His royal highness Prince Charles, prince of Wales and heir to the British throne, who at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency has visited Yugoslavia for several days, left Yugoslavia this evening by plane.

Prince Charles was given a formal farewell at the Belgrade airport. After both countries' national anthems were played, the high-ranking guest inspected the honor guard of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Prince Charles then said goodby to the personalities who were at the farewell ceremony: Stevan Doronjaki, SFRY Presidency member; Radovan Pantovic, Serbian Presidency member; Ilija Topaloski, president of the Yugoslav group of the Interparliamentary Union; and others. Also present were Robert Farquharson, British ambassador in the SFRY, Sir Fitzroy MaClean and the diplomatic staff of the embassy.

NONALINED WORKING TOGETHER AT UNESCO PARIS MEETING

LD281744Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Paris, 28 Oct, TANJUG--The non-alined will work at the [word indistinct] general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Committee, now being held here, to make its conclusions reflect as much as possible the long-term objectives of non-alined and developing countries, in the spirit of the non-alined Colombo summit and Belgrade ministerial meeting decisions.

Efforts along these lines were in evidence at today's first meeting of non-alined representatives who intend jointly to consider questions of interest to developing countries while the UNESCO conference is in session.

The representatives discussed reports by working groups, formed earlier, on the problems included in the UNESCO conference agenda. The problems of the introduction of a new world economic order, a topic reported on by an Algerian representative, drew most attention.

The non-alined ascribed special importance to activities in the fields of education, science, and culture as conducive to this goal. UNESCO, it was noted, has done much to promote such activities through organizing numerous consultations, helping solve problems in the field of schooling and education, and assisting youth and women. Now the non-aligned expect development very much to benefit from new achievements in science and technology. They said UNESCO could do more in this respect by initiating and coordinating new researches designed to serve developing countries' needs.

As concerns the draft declaration of fundamental principles and contribution of mass media to the strengthening of peace and international understanding and the struggle against war propaganda, racism and apartheid--which the non-alined countries have already upheld in principle--the meeting adopted the Tunisian-Yugoslav position on the need for non-alined countries' efforts in weeks ahead for consensus to be reached by way of amendments to the draft.

As follows from the debate at the meeting, the non-alined countries will uphold the proposed UNESCO budget for the next two years, but some will probably call attention to the comparatively high expenditures provided for the UNESCO administration. The meeting also agreed on the setting up of more working groups--for questions of the struggle for peace, extermination of racism, remnants of colonialism and racial prejudices, disarmament, and for preparing a UN conference in Vienna next year on science and technology in developing countries.

CCP OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN BELGRADE FOR 15-DAY TOUR

LD272216Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2117 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Oct, TANJUG--A delegation of Chinese party officials headed by Central Committee members of the Chinese Communist Party Tieh Ying and Chen Pi-hsien arrived in Belgrade this evening at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency. The delegation will spend a fifteen-day working vacation in Yugoslavia, within the framework of a cooperation programme between the two parties. The Chinese delegation will also visit a number of Yugoslav work organizations and research institutes.

PRC DELEGATION LEAVES AFTER ATTENDING VETERANS' CONGRESS

LD272150Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of Chinese veterans headed by Chang Hsien-yu, deputy director of the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army and participant in the long march, which attended the Eighth Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia [SUBNOR] Congress, left last night. After the SUBNOR congress the delegation spent some time in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, where it toured some of the more important historical monuments and economic facilities. During its stay in Belgrade, the delegation held talks with Tone Tunter, SUBNOR general secretary, and other SUBNOR officials. In the talks, each side informed the other of the place and role of veterans in the sociopolitical life in its country.

YOUTH OFFICIAL RECEIVES CHINESE EMBASSY ADVISER

LD272155Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Azem Vlasi, president of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation conference, today received Kang [as received], adviser in the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, on a friendly visit. Azem Blasi asked Kang to convey his sincere and friendly greetings to the newly elected leadership of the Chinese youth organization, with wishes for further success in their work. With the aim of establishing cooperation between the youth organizations of the SFRY and the PRC, an invitation has been extended to the Chinese youth organization to send a delegation to the 10th Congress of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia.

POPOVIC-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG TALKS

LD272100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 27 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Oct, TANJUG--A Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation headed by Dusan Popovic, Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Presidency member and provincial conference president of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia's Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, returned here today following a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Yugoslav delegation conducted talks with representatives of the Social Democratic Party in the Bundestag on questions related to the position of Yugoslav workers temporarily employed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR COOPERATION TALKS WITH ETHIOPIA

LD282216Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1058 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Vajo Skendzic, Federal Executive Council member, left today for the fifth regular session of the Yugoslav-Ethiopian Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, being held in Addis Ababa.

The session's theme will be, among other things, promotion of commodity trade between the two friendly and nonalined countries, which registered significant growth in the first 9 months of this year. The volume of commodity trade until now is more than $30 million and, bearing in mind business already agreed upon, it is expected to reach $50 million by the end of the year, which is two and a half times more than last year.

In particular, there will be talks on promoting cooperation in the catering and leather industries, where there are real possibilities for further expanding total economic cooperation.

The Yugoslav and Ethiopian delegations will also discuss the expansion of scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, primarily financing various Ethiopian cadres for professional preparation in Yugoslavia, and sending consultative missions for individual economic spheres, as well as experts, university and cultural workers and others.

A new trade agreement and a bilateral agreement on scientific-technical, cultural and educational cooperation are expected to be signed during the mixed committe session.

CARTER'S NEUTRON BOMB DECISION TIED TO SALT II TALKS

AU271730Y Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Mladen Paver commentary: "SALT II in the Neutron Shadow"]

[Text] A new card has appeared in the game of patience between the two big powers only 48 hours before the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Vance in Moscow where, as is expected, talks on a new agreement on strategic arms limitation, that is on SALT II, should be virtually concluded this time.

On Thursday U.S. President Carter ordered the production of the most important elements in construction of the "neutron bomb." According to the same decision, the means of delivery, which includes the ground-to-ground Lance missile with a range of 120 km and the 202-mm shorter-range artillery shells, would be adapted to this mimimal power thermonuclear weapon. The "neutron bomb" element would be stationed, for the time being, in the United States. Thus, the weapon which has been frozen since April has once again entered the game as a result of Carter's decision.

Last spring's wide campaign against stationing neutron bombs in Europe did not originate among East European countries only but among some of the NATO member-countries as well. It thus became clear what kind of weapon is involved. [paragraph continues]

Its destructive effect is proportionally smaller but the neutron radiation kills, whether more quickly or more slowly, all living beings within a radius of 3-4 km. In other works, the neutron bomb is less destructive for structures and land, but its effect on man is no less lethal. It even kills a soldier in a concrete bunker or in tank armor if these structures are not protected by materials (such as cadmium and other similar substances) which have a strong radiation absorbtive capacity.

Western military circles emphasize that this kind of weapon is exclusively designed for tactical use, to stop the advance of opponents' armored and mechanized columns on a battleground. But these same sources fail to answer the logical question: Wouldn't the use of "the neutron bomb" prompt the opponent to respond with his own nuclear weapons and thereby clear the way for an uncontrolled conflict escalation?

In any event, "the neutron bomb" dangerously jeopardizes what has been called the nuclear threshold or the conventional pause until now. These terms have been used to indicate that initial period of a possible armed confrontation during which nuclear weapons are not yet used and during which, at least hypothetically, some reasonable restraints might still come into play. It is because of this real danger introduced by the neutron warhead, only some 20 cm in length, that the bomb has been called, among other things, the "dirty, small provocator."

But now the question arises: Why has Carter made this neutron bomb decision at this exact time?

The official State Department representative said that the President's final decision on whether the bomb will be produced "will depend on the degree to which the Soviet Union shows that it is limiting its conventional and nuclear arms programs." This falls within the described relationship of forces between the two blocs in Europe in which the East retains superiority in conventional arms and in troops.

However, it is difficult to escape the impression that this is not as much a question of establishing a new balance of forces as it is one of winning points with which the U.S. side would then enter the concluding SALT II talks.

The development of nuclear weapons has created such a big power equilibrium that any given advantage held by one side or the other no longer determines the general relationship. Therefore, the equilibrium is increasingly becoming a political or psychological rather than a military characteristic. But the U.S. Senate--in which voices claiming that SALT II would benefit the Soviet side more than the U.S. side are strong--has a very powerful influence on Carter. It seems that, after the Camp David agreements, the neutron bomb is expected to silence these voices. Fear that his own public might appraise SALT II as a concession made under the other side's pressure and as a sign of weakness might also have been partly responsible for Carter's neutron bomb decision.

But this decision's consequences for halting the arms race spiral are certainly not encouraging. If the Soviet Union does not now have the neutron bomb (even though there have been rumors to the contrary), there are no insurmountable technological obstacles preventing it from acquiring it. It would only be a question of engaging additional financial resources and other capacities. It seems that this would be perfectly suitable to some people, who apply the logic that new lead weights of military spending should be constantly nailed to the competitor's feet.

It is significant that the neutron bomb creators--regardless of the fact that this bomb is objectively part of the thermonuclear arsenal--insist that it should not be ranked among strategic arms. [paragraph continues]

There are already more than 10,000 similar "mini-nuclear" weapons in Europe, counting both sides. Nevertheless, those near whom these weapons would be used do not find life any easier because of this. And it will be increasingly more difficult to bypass this fact in appraising the messages emanating from the SALT II agreement, in the event that it is concluded.

'NEGATIVE' EFFECTS OF GREECE'S EEC ADMISSION ON SFRY NOTED

AU272105Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Mirko Bovsek, TANJUG Brussels correspondent, reports that the EEC Executive Commission has formulated concrete proposals for the negotiations with Greece on the admission of this neighbor of ours to the community. These proposals concern solutions for the most disputed question, which is the so-called transitional policy in agriculture. As our country exports considerable quantities of meat to Greece, the question as to how Greece's EEC membership will affect our exports to this country arises. Dragan Colovic provides more details about this:

If Greece becomes a member of the European Community--and it is certain that it will--it will, as do all other countries of the Community, follow a joint policy. And as regards agricultural products, this implies the introduction of import restrictions, which means that our agricultural products, including meat, will be subject to this policy. To put it simply in coming years our meat will encounter increasingly greater obstacles in the Greek market. And, as the TANJUG Brussels correspondent reports, there is justified fear in this connection that Greece will reorient itself even sooner to buying meat from the Community's countries which, let it be said in passing, have considerable meat reserves.

For this reason, our delegation has requested that the new agreement with the European Community, which we are now negotiating, should include a clause protecting Yugoslav exports from these effects of expanding the EEC, which are negative for our balance of payments. Of course, because of the lower prices of agricultural products in its own market, our neighbor will also suffer since leveling domestic market prices in accordance with the community's market prices will certainly result in further inflation. For this reason Greece is requesting a longer transitional period for agricultural products, to avoid the drastic blows of inflation. It is anticipated that Greece might be admitted to the Community in the middle of next year.

However, it is certain that other countries will also join the nine-member Community. Spain and Portugal are mentioned in this connection. And, if we fail to react in time and in the right manner, this might hit us as well, not only because our exports to these countries will become more difficult but because our exports to other EEC countries' markets will also become more difficult.

Naturally, all this requires adaptation of our export strategy to these new circumstances, in the sense that we should gradually reorient ourselves to other, more open markets that provide greater chances for our products and allow the kind of export expansion that is in our interest and that guarantees us a more equitable and balanced trade with the world. This could be discussed a little more definitely, perhaps as early as next week, following the conclusion of the economic talks in Belgrade with the EFTA member-countries.

CHINESE-JAPANESE TREATY IMPORTANT FOR WORLD PEACE

AU281950Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Text] Gromyko's visit to France is considered a definite sign of improvement in the cool Moscow-Paris relations. However, as regards his activities, much greater importance is attached to his Moscow talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on a new SALT agreement. This agreement was not achieved this time and it is uncertain whether it will be signed this year. However, if this offered no great encouragement to the world, this week's ratification of the Chinese-Japanese peace and friendship treaty in Tokyo undoubtedly represents an epochal event on the road to peace. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this event:

China and Japan are entering a new era in their relations. This is the most (?logical) conclusion deriving from what has developed on the Chinese-Japanese political horizon in the last few weeks. Prior to his departure on a visit to Japan, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that, henceforth, China would give priority to relations with Japan. This statement recieved extraordinary publicity in Tokyo. When Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in Tokyo to mark, together with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, ratification of the bilateral peace and friendship treaty, he was accorded an extraordinarily warm welcome, including a formal luncheon given in his honor by Japanese Emperor Hirohito.

The PRC-Japan peace and friendship treaty does not only contribute to settling the situation in bilateral relations, as each country, in its own way, plays an important role in Asia, but also contributes to stabilizing relations elsewhere, for this concerns two powerful neighbors: Japan, the most powerful Asian industrial country and the world's third strongest industrial power, and the most populous country of Asia and the world, China.

The Chinese-Japanese rapprochement has certainly not left the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, indifferent, each manifesting its feelings in its own way: Moscow objects to the Tokyo-Peking agreement, claiming that it is aimed against the Soviet Union because of the so-called Hegemonism clause, on which China allegedly insisted; and the U.S. ambassador did not appear at all at the festive ratification of this document. But this has swayed neither Tokyo or Peking and, following ratification of the treaty, Teng Hsiao-ping resumed his talks on economic relations in Japan, which will certainly advance rapidly; though they have been very good until now. Regardless of the various reactions to the Japanese-Chinese rapprochement, it is of considerable importance for the Asian areas, which have not exactly been spared from disputes, including armed conflicts. Let us hope that this development, the promoters of which are, for the time, China and Japan, will be followed by other countries of this largest continent, because this would be in the interest of world peace and progress.

PREPARATION OF RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL PLAN DISCUSSED

AU281715Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Commentary by Dusan Mitic, with questions by Borisav Ilic]

[Text] [Ilic] As we said earlier, the draft resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan for next year will be the central topic at the session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of Yugoslavia's Assembly, to be held on the last day of this month. Dusan Mitic discusses this:

[Mitic] The discussion on the working version of the draft resolution so far has shown that certain forecasts and tasks cannot be realized within the envisaged limits. This applies, among other things, to prices. The working version of the draft resolution stipulates that next year prices may increase up to 10 percent at most. However, it has become evident that it will be virtually impossible to achieve this and that, unfortunately, prices will have to increase somewhat more. The draft resolution, on which a representative of the Federal Executive Council will speak [at the session], will inform the delegates why earlier forecasts concerning prices, for example, cannot be realized and why it is now calculated that they will increase by even more than 11 percent. The inflation stratifies not only the population but regions as well, the delegates have said. It seems that, no matter how much we may oppose inflation, it represents the only solution to the present situation. It is precisely through prices that certain problems which could not be solved earlier in some other way are now being solved.

[Ilic] And what is the investment situation?

[Mitic] Investments also represent a big problem. Many projects are being built, all of which we need, but current funds are insufficient for all of them. For this reason, it will be necessary to halt or, to put it better, to postpone construction of some, including some which are very large projects.

[Ilic] And finally, what have the delegates said so far in the discussion?

[Mitic] During the discussion, the delegates requested that possibilities be appraised realistically. The working version of the draft resolution and the draft resolution itself differ in that the latter document is more realistic and, it seems, closer to reality, to what is possible to accomplish in our country's economy next year. Naturally, time is still left until the final text of the resolution is submitted and adopted; accordingly, sufficient possibilities are still available to again verify and possibly to correct many forecasts.

DISCUSSION OF ECONOMY, ECONOMIC PLAN CONSIDERED

LD291254Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 78 LD

[Text] There has recently been much discussion on the state of the economy, particularly in the context of working out the medium-term social plan for next year. It seems that, despite all efforts made to change the method of adoption of this significant document, there have been no basic changes for the time being. Here is a commentary by Dusko Mandic:

The discussion of the state of the economy, linked with adoption of the resolution for 1979, has highlighted not only omissions and deficiencies, with which we are well acquainted and to which, unfortunately, we have become accustomed, but also much of what we are not doing to eliminate these unwanted phenomena. Analysis of the previous and current situations provides a frequent opportunity--unitl now never approached in a detailed and fundamental way--to list shortcomings without deeper analyses, causes or, least of all, proposed measures. This is a constant shortcoming in all discussion of that subject. Even at the Federal Conference Presidium of the Socialist Alliance, we recently heard that we are still not sufficiently acquainted with the causes of the situation, with which we cannot be satisfied, and that we do not have enough information and analysis. Added to this is the fact that existing analyses are generally of a global nature and do not readily address problems at the level of groupings and basic organizations of associated labor.

We should also add that, at the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Federal Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces, it was stated that despite fruitful and rich discussion on the economic situation, there is more discussion of what needs to be done by the state in this area than about associated labor, so much more as to arouse concern. This in itself [words indistinct] confirms how much associated labor really has taken on a constitutional function.

Traders behave as they wish in the international sphere, and we do not particularly need to discuss this. But recently, more and more new elements are coming to light which warn us that things are continuing in the old way in that sphere, and that this is even expanding. It is well known that our country stopped payment in convertible currency with many countries of the so-called clearing practice area. At that time, we had a trade surplus with nearly all those countries from the clearing practice area. Now when we pay in dollars, our country suddenly has a deficit in many cases, as is the case with Hungary, Poland and other countries.

In the meantime, all SFRY Assembly committees have assessed the working version of the draft resolution for next year and all of them view it as unfavorable. [Sentence indistinct] There are no concrete measures or actions by means of which the noted weaknesses will be ended, and so forth.

Finally, the Federal Executive Council said that this [working draft] was a good basis for formulating its document and for cooperating with the republics and provinces, and so the draft was arrived at. Now it is normal to expect that the Assembly will put the finishing touches to the draft with regard to some of its positions, for there are conclusions which should not be left neglected. Particular stress should be laid on the position regarding the republics and provinces taking over work on and responsibility for foreign trade. When discussing this, the delegates concluded that (?undiplomatic) procedures in such activity could lead to serious disruption of the Yugoslav market's unity, which cannot be boasted of, in any event.

A calibration of the system was demanded--measures and instruments to enable these measures to be carried out. If we neglect that, there will be a repetition of the well-known picture, which confirms that our document is verbal rather than operational in character. One is forced to conclude that there will be few changes in this method of adopting resolutions and that this penultimate resolution in the medium-term plan will be arrived at according to previously existing cliches. Time is already short, but those most important measures, along with all clarifications, should find a place as essential new elements in that significant document.

SFRY ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS EXCESS BUDGET EXPENDITURES

AU281716Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 78 AU

[Slavoljub Slijepcevic commentary, with questions by Borisav Ilic]

[Text] [Ilic] Let us call attention to the fact that in coming days Yugoslavia's Assembly will discuss amendments to the federation's budget for this year. Slavoljub Slijepcevic considers this:

[Slijepcevic] For objective reasons, it was impossible to fully foresee certain commitments at the time when the federation's annual budget was determined. Thus, an imbalance resulted in the budget at the outset of its implementation.

As a result of bringing the salaries of active duty military personnel into accord with the personal incomes of those in the federal administration organs, a difference appeared between the envisaged amount and the real amounts needed for pension payments to military personnel, which are determined on the basis of the incomes of the active duty military personnel.

In addition, the exports of goods and services showed signs of decline throughout the year, and for this reason it was necessary to adopt supplementary measures to stimulate and promote foreign trade.

These and other federation commitments increased the budget expenditure by over 5.3 billion dinars above the planned revenue.

[Ilic] What should be done to balance the budget?

[Slijepcevic] The basic trade tax on petroleum and petroleum products was increased toward the end of June to help bring revenues to the level of this excess expenditure. This insured a budget revenue of 1,325,000,000 dinars. It is also expected that a new increase of the basic trade tax on certain other products will provide added revenue of 1.8 billion dinars by the end of the year. This means that these measures will realize a total revenue of 3,135,000,000 [figures as heard] dinars. Only 1/2 of this sum will belong to the federation's budget and thus many expenditures will not be backed by revenue. The amendment to the budget, on which delegates will state their views in the near future, does not stipulate that all expenditures must be backed by revenue this year, but, that the federation's budget for next year must provide funds to meet these expenditures.

TRANSPORTATION TU COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

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[Excerpt] Belgrade--Antagonism is noticeable between individual branches of the transportation system. The underlying reasons are inadequate organization and lack of coordination and the results are that transportation costs in our country are pushing production costs up by about 17 percent. This is twice as much as in some other countries, and it is undoubtedly one of the main tasks with which the new Federal Committee of the Trade Union of Transportation and Communications Workers of Yugoslavia should concern itself, in an attempt to radically change this situation. This was stressed at the constituent session of the aforementioned committee today. Cedomir Mokole was elected new president of the Federal Committee of the Trade Union of Transportation and Communications Workers and Luka Markek vice president. The session was attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, and by Djordje Lazic, council secretary.

Luka Cupkovic, president of the republican committee of the Trade Union of Transportation and Communications Workers of Croatia, noted that, for example, in road transportation one was not aware what the working time of drivers was. It sounds quite incredible, but there are cases of drivers spending up to 500 hours per month working--or more accurately, on the road--and being separated from their families. Trade unions must resist this sort of (?exploitation) of workers and the false notion that everything including safety must be subordinated to income. It's a known fact which requires no proof that a tired driver is the biggest danger on the road.